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No. 14

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST WILLSON

One Present Writes About
Frankfort Meeting.

Enmity To Organized Farmers
Shown By The Ex-Governor's Every Act.

Dawson Springs, Ky., Oct. 13, 1914.
Editor Hartford Republican:—I have noticed an account published in your paper of the Tobacco Meeting which was called by Ex-Governor A. E. Willson at Frankfort in the spring of 1908. All you have said about that meeting is true, but there are some things which you have omitted from your account, and as one who was present, I desire to offer some incidents of the meeting which may have escaped your attention. Although, I remember that you were there and made a talk in behalf of the Kentucky Tobacco Growers during the day.

That meeting was called by Governor Willson at the suggestion of Judge E. C. O'Rear, who was a member of the Court of Appeals bench. The idea was to bring about a compromise between the organized growers or poolers and representatives of the Tobacco Trust. Willson, as the Governor of the State, was to suggest to both parties that the trouble had gone far enough and that he did not propose for the peace and quietude of the State to be further disturbed, and to say to the Trust representatives in plain language, that they should come to some terms with the growers. If this had not been true, there would have been no use, whatever, in inviting from New York and Louisville those who represented the American Tobacco Company to be present. It has always been my understanding that the Governor violated an agreement to meet Judge O'Rear, the night before the meeting at the Capital Hotel, at which a program was to be mapped out, and instead went to Louisville. When he returned to Frankfort the next morning, and called the meeting to order, he announced that, as he had called the meeting, he would proceed to elect himself Chairman, which he did, without asking for a nomination and without even a formality of a vote of his own selection. He then proceeded to read the riot act to the Tobacco Growers and members of the various Farmers' Organizations, who were present on his invitation, reminding them that there was certain laws on the statute books of Kentucky which they had to obey, and that unless they did so, he would order out every able bodied man in Kentucky to enforce them. His speech did not touch the tobacco question on any point whatever, but was solely a lecture on law and order. He addressed no remarks to the Tobacco Trust Representatives whatever. He did not say to them, that they must obey the law, nor did he intimate that they had violated any law. After more than an hour of this rambling tirade, the meeting adjourned. At the afternoon session, which was held in the United States Court room, at the Custom House, speeches were made by Hon. Campbell Cantrill, Hon. Claude Thomas, Judge E. C. O'Rear, and others.

O'Rear's speech was on the side of the tobacco growers, and was a strong plea in their behalf; although, he spoke against lawlessness, saying that he was as much opposed to the violation of the law, as any man in the State. From this speech, however, dates the enmity of Governor Willson for Judge O'Rear. He never forgave him for that speech in behalf of the organized farmers of the State.

It is the belief of many, that the speech of the Governor at that meeting, which was no less than a notice to the Trust that so far as the Executive of the State was concerned, they were to have a free hand in the fight, and that all the strength of the militia of the State was to be directed against the growers, for no tobacco was sold for many months and the fight went on directed by the Trust Representatives all over the

State, and in a number of cases it is plain that disturbances were created by their agents for the purpose of throwing disgrace upon the farmers organization.

No one ever had a better opportunity to aid his struggling people in an unequal fight, than did Willson, and he threw it away, either purposely or ignorantly. That it was done purposely is scarcely to be denied. The fact, that he ran away from his engagement with Judge O'Rear and went to Louisville, where it is believed he met with the representatives of the Tobacco Trust in consultation the night before the meeting, and the further fact, that the representatives of the Trust contributed money to him in his race for the nomination against Mr. Ernst last August, certainly clinches the matter so far as the Ex-Governor is concerned.

When Governor Willson thinks that he has the tobacco growers of Kentucky hoodwinked on this proposition and that they will support him and place him in power to do them still further injury, he will wake up to find himself mistaken on the 3rd of November, next.

Very truly yours,

MOSES R. GLENN

Victim of Assassins Succumbs to Wounds.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 9.—Former Sheriff John M. Renshaw, who was mysteriously shot from ambush two weeks ago to-day, as he was driving into town from his country home, died this morning at the Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital. He was unconscious practically the entire time and made no statement.

Feeling is high in the community over the assassination, and a negro arrested ten days ago as a suspect was yesterday removed to Henderson for safe keeping. A second negro, arrested Wednesday night at Princeton, is in jail here. Just before Mr. Renshaw was shot two negroes were seen by the side of the road. Mr. Renshaw was one of Christian county's foremost planters and stock raisers. He was 62 years old and leaves a family. One of his sons is Edgar Renshaw, formerly a member of the State Board of Equalization.

Two Americans Shot Across Naco Line.

Naco, Ariz., October 11.—Four shells of the guns of Gov. Maytorena fell on American territory last night during a renewed attack on the Carranza garrison of Naco, Sonora. One of the shells wrecked a large residence. Another damaged property surrounding the United States Custom House. The others fell in a stock field and in a mercantile establishment.

During the engagement, which lasted the greater part of the night, several of Maytorena's Yaqui Indians crossed the boundary line in order to attack the Naco garrison in the rear. They were promptly disarmed. Previously American soldiers had been fired upon and they returned the fire.

Gen. Hill, commanding the garrison, lost about eight killed. Maytorena's loss was estimated at not less than fifty killed and many wounded.

Severe fighting, part of it hand to hand, within the trenches continued for an hour before the attackers retired.

Two Americans, Lee Hall, a well-known citizen, and Corp. McAllister, Troop B. Ninth United States Cavalry, were struck by stray bullets. Hall was shot in the head and seriously hurt. McAllister was shot through the hand while on sentry duty in the stock yards.

One dead Yaqui was found in the stock yards, where many empty shells indicated the principal point of their operation.

Hall and McAllister make a total of five American victims of Mexican fire. Trooper Wilson, shot last Monday, died later. Trooper Le Roy Bradford was shot through the chest and seriously wounded Tuesday. The same day an unidentified boy was shot through the hand.

New appeals for protection were sent to-day to President Wilson and to Gov. Hunt of Arizona.

Seven of the Yaquis captured by Hill were executed to-day.

Boers in Rebellion.

Press dispatches say that a province of British South Africa is in rebellion against England. The British lay the blame on Germany.

CANTRILL WINS TOBACCO FIGHT

To Be Included In Federal
Warehousing Bill.

Legislation Will Go Long Way
Toward Relieving
Stringency.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Kentucky tobacco has won its fight to be included in the warehouse bill now before the House, which in its present form includes specially no crop except cotton. The victory for tobacco has been achieved after much maneuvering. Representative Cantrill, of Kentucky, who is a member of the Committee on Rules, was in a position to force terms.

The bill passed the Senate with tobacco included, on motion of Senator Fletcher, of Florida. The House Committee on Agriculture struck out tobacco. The House Rules Committee will meet Tuesday when it is probable that a rule will be framed up and reported but which will take care of the Kentucky tobacco situation and of tobacco in all of the twenty-six States where the crop is raised to a greater or less extent.

The members from the tobacco States have exacted a promise that the rule shall provide that the House shall have the right to amend the bill and also have received assurance that the Committee on Rules will assist in his efforts to have tobacco specifically included. This probably means that an amendment will be adopted extending the same privileges to tobacco as are extended to cotton. That the bill will pass in this form and become a law at the present session of Congress now seems likely.

The bill provides for the licensing of warehouses by the Government and putting the Government's O. K. being equivalent to a guaranty that the tobacco is held under conditions which make the lending of money on it a perfectly safe venture. It is expected the Legislature will go a long way toward relieving whatever stringency exists on account of the tobacco market.

It is pointed out that it will be especially easy to put the legislation in force in Kentucky, because the warehouses there are the best in any agricultural section and belong to the farmers. At Lexington the Burley Tobacco Company has the largest loose-leaf warehouse in the world.

Farmers' Quarrel Results In Death.

Milton, Ky., Oct. 12.—A serious quarrel took place between two farmers Saturday night in the Winona vicinity, about six miles from town, in which one of the parties is dead and the other in the Bedford, Ky., jail. The quarrel occurred at the home of Elliott Hackney, between Dewitt Jenkins and Hackney, brothers-in-law. It is alleged that Jenkins went to the home of Hackney and while in the kitchen the two men had a difficulty over the cutting of corn, and that Jenkins disemboweled Hackney with a butcher knife.

The doctor who attended Hackney took twenty-five stitches to close the wound from which he died Sunday night about 11 o'clock. Jenkins was arrested Sunday night in the same neighborhood about 12 o'clock and lodged in jail. Hackney was about twenty-five years of age and leaves a wife and four children. Jenkins is unmarried.

About eight years ago Adam Jenkins, brother of Dewitt Jenkins and Hackney had a difficulty on the ferry boat at Milton, and Hackney was seriously cut by Jenkins.

Bodies and Guns Found In Church.

Monterey, Mexico, October 12.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says:

"Acting on information that the Santo Domingo Church was used as a storehouse for arms by opponents of the constitutional government, the military authorities took possession of the edifice and arrested members of the clergy and many worshippers. A cavern under the altar was filled with bodies of men who had evidently met violent deaths. More than 300 rifles were found."

MEXICANS MUST LEAVE TEXAS

Every Legal Process Will be
Used to Oust Them.

Fomenters of Revolution Are Considered as "Undesirable Aliens."

San Antonio, Tex., October 10.—Official notice of the great number of refugee Huertistas, Cientificos, anti-Carranzistas and other Mexicans interested in fomenting revolution and revolt in Mexico was taken in San Antonio this week by United States District Attorney Camp and other officials of the Department of Justice. It is reliably understood that the movement now afoot will result in the departure from San Antonio and the western district of Texas of all Mexicans who are believed to be aiding and abetting revolutionary conditions. Many prominent refugees are to be "marked."

From reliable sources word has gone forth that the United States Government will resort to every remedy known to the law to carry out its purposes. Extradition, deportation and every other legal means will be employed to rid San Antonio, El Paso and other points in West and Southwest Texas of these refugees.

Information from Washington indicates that President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory are keeping in close touch with conditions in this city, as they relate to the general Mexican situation. These officials are just as anxious as their subordinates in this section to prevent as far as possible the gathering on this side of the border of refugees who would contribute coals to the smoldering flams. Because of this it is believed that scores of one-time prominent Mexican officials who are now conspiring in San Antonio will soon find themselves regarded by the United States as "undesirable aliens" and treated accordingly.

The first step in this programme came a few days ago when Luis Antonio Hernandez, captor of United States Consul John R. Silliman when he was a prisoner at Saltillo several months ago, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshall Dibrell. The day before Hernandez, at the request of Federal authorities, was detained by the police on the technical charge of vagrancy. He was transferred to Marshal Dibrell about 9 o'clock, and an hour later he was on trial before United States Commissioner Edwards, charged with smuggling a diamond into the United States from Mexico. Hernandez had the stone when he crossed the border, and when he was arrested on a vagrancy charge, he is said to have given the diamond to an attorney as a retaining fee.

Hernandez was held to await the action of the grand jury at the December term of court by Commissioner Edwards, after he had waived a preliminary examination. His bail was fixed at \$1,000. Following the action of the Commissioner's Court, federal officials declared that in the event he should make bond he will be immediately rearrested by United States marshals, acting for immigration officials, on a charge of being "an undesirable alien." Necessary papers in this case have already been prepared by Immigration Inspector Tarver.

Hernandez's arrest was brought about by John R. Silliman, President Wilson's representative, with Gen. Carranza. Mr. Silliman spent the past week in San Antonio. He left for Washington to confer with President Wilson regarding the recent developments in the Mexican situation.

Mr. Silliman was walking along Houston street with Mrs. Silliman on Friday, and as he passed a group of Mexicans he recognized Hernandez. Hernandez did not see Mr. Silliman, and the consul passed him by without a sign of recognition. As soon as he could get to a telephone he telephoned District Attorney Camp, telling him of the presence of Hernandez in the city. The description of Hernandez was given to Marshal Dibrell and a short time later he was arrested.

According to Mr. Silliman, after

Hernandez threw him into the dungeon he threatened every day to take his life, and in a most barbarous manner. He told the consul, according to Mr. Silliman, of cruelties which had been inflicted upon Americans in Mexico, adding that his life was being spared for the time being in order to make his execution a sort of holiday. He told him that already United States Consul Hanna had been killed. Among other stories, Mr. Silliman said he heard was one to the effect that Mexico had formally declared war against United States; that all internal differences had been settled; that the Mexican army of invasion had already crossed the Rio Grande and had marched through Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri to St. Louis. Although the consul knew better, he was careful not to dispute the statement of Hernandez, because of fear of what might happen subsequently.

At the time of Silliman's arrest Hernandez was in military command at Saltillo. He was formerly secretary to Gen. Gustave Maas, Huerta's commander, who evacuated Vera Cruz upon the arrival of the United States troops. Prior to this Hernandez was a newspaper man, employed on El Imparcial of the City of Mexico. Mr. Silliman credited him with being the "bitterest hater of Americans in Mexico," and gives him credit for having inspired Gen. Maas' hatred of Americans.

The case of Hernandez, his speedy trial and the deportation preparations, are an indication of what is to follow in San Antonio in the Mexican situation. District Attorney Camp's deep interest in the case is shown through the fact that he personally prepared the charges against the official and personally conducted the prosecution before Judge Edwards.

It is felt in San Antonio and at Washington that in the event of the Western District of Texas is cleared of the trouble makers, a different aspect on the Mexican situation will speedily present itself.

Couple Ousted From Flat When Stork Makes Visit.

Chicago, Ill., October 12.—Illinois' new law, which provides a penalty for any landlord or owner of a building who dispossesses a tenant because the latter has children, or acquires them, is to be given its first test in this city.

Charles F. Congleton, wealthy restaurant and flat owner, who has just returned from Europe, was arrested on the charge that J. Warren Isott, one of his tenants, had been refused a lease, the agent giving as the reason the fact that there had been born to the Isotts a baby. Isott rented an apartment of Congleton November 1, 1911, and in June following a baby was born to his wife. In May of this year the agent of the building told Isott he would have to move because of the baby.

At the time Congleton went away his own apartment was rented by G. F. Hughes, who maintains a bulldog, but has no children.

U. S. Submarines To Be Assembled In Maneuvers.

Washington, October 11.—Tentative plans are being worked out for the assembly some time next winter in the Mexican Gulf or West Indian waters of the largest fleet of American submarines ever brought together. They will take part in maneuvers with battleships and other naval craft.

The opening of the Panama Canal will make it possible to bring into Atlantic waters submarines attached to the Pacific fleet, and, with vessels now nearing completion, there probably will be between twenty-five and thirty underground fighters mobilized. Naval aviators probably will co-operate in the maneuvers.

McReynolds Sworn In by the Supreme Court.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Former Attorney General James C. McReynolds today was sworn in by the Supreme Court as a member of that tribunal, succeeding the late Justice Lurion.

The court convened according to law for its year's work, with 652 cases ready for consideration. Justice McReynolds already had taken the oath to support the Constitution, but the oath to administer justice alike to all was postponed until today.

According to long established custom, the members of the court paid a formal call on President Wilson.

MEXICANS SEIZE RAILWAY LINE

Carranza's Troops Take
Foreign Corporation.

When Tramway Company Refuses Strikers' Demand Government Takes Hand.

Mexico City, Oct. 12.—The seizure of the Mexican Tramway Company lines by the Carranza Government to-day was made at the point of the bayonet.

The Mexican Tramways Company, Limited, is a foreign corporation capitalized at \$1,000,000. Its home office is in Toronto.

Shortly before noon soldiers surrounded the main building occupied by officials and plant while a delegation of officials entered the premises and served notice upon General Manager Graves that all the books, rolling stock and other property of the company with the exception of the cash in the vaults, must be delivered to the Chief of Police. The order was given in the name of the Supreme Chief and was signed by the Governor of the Federal district.

The Government explained that the measure was a provisional one taken in the interests of public welfare and due to the stoppage of the street car traffic of the city on noon of last Thursday when the motormen, conductors, inspectors and shopmen struck because their demands for a 100 per cent increase in wages, an eight-hour day and recognition of the union were not granted by the company in the four hours' time limit specified by the strikers' committee.

The principal owners of the property are English, French and Belgian with some American stockholders. All foreign employees were kept in the building at the behest of the troops. The management has made a vigorous protest to the Brazilian, British, French and Belgian legations. A formal protest was registered also with Carranza.

Carranza later designated Tomas Ramos as acting general manager of the system. The lines of the company form a network over the entire Federal district extending for nearly 250 miles and carrying millions of passengers monthly.

Due to a depreciation in the Mexican peso, the management informed the Government today of its inability to grant the demands of the men for shorter hours and double wages, declaring that passengers were now being transported at less than one one-half cents gold. Immediately thereafter soldiers took possession of the property.

The act has caused a sensation here, as the Tramway Company and the allied Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, supply all the light, power, heat and transportation within a radius of thirty miles of the capital. The joint investment of the allied companies represents nearly \$100,000,000.

Passengers arriving from Aguas Calientes say that Gen. Villa is thirty miles north of there with a large force and determined to fight unless the adherents of Carranza agree to a commission form of government.

Villa Confiscates Property.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 14.—Advices reported here today by Carranza officers state that Gen. Francisco Villa has confiscated property belonging to German citizens in the State of Durango totaling in value \$1,000,000. Villa is also reported to have ordered the confiscation of all large estates within his territory, whether owned by foreigners or natives.

Today's advices from Chihuahua City state that Gen. Villa dispatched 500 soldiers from Chihuahua yesterday against Gen. Maclovio Herrera who is in revolt against Villa at Parral. He is estimated to have anywhere from 1,500 to 3,000 men.

Bishop John C. Kilgo of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, were elected directors of the Southern Railway Company at Richmond, Va.

MERIT SYSTEM IS SHATTERED

Pledge Broken and Spoils System Used.

Democratic Congressmen Vote \$4,000,000 to Reward Henchmen.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Through legislation in Congress, the Democrats have provided nearly four million dollars with which to reward Democratic henchmen for political purposes. Had not the Republicans and Progressives been vigilant and forced the Democrats to place themselves on record, the spoils system would have profited by not far from seventy-five million dollars.

Into nearly every one of the big bills that have passed the house the Democrats have inserted provisions doing away with the "merit and ability" basis of appointment. Here are some of the acts which authorize government officers to ignore merit and ability in making appointments: The Sundry Civil Act of 1913; the income tax division of the tariff law; the new Currency Act; a special act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to appoint men outside the Civil Service; the Moon Railway Pay Bill, and others.

Outside of Congressional action, the most notorious instance of breaking down Civil Service rules is that of Postmaster General Burleson. In the examination of fourth class postmasters, the three standing highest on the list are under Civil Service rules certified for appointment. Under Burleson, if a Democrat has obtained 70 per cent or over, he is appointed, no matter if the other two attained a higher grade than he. Some excuse is always found to land a Democrat.

A bunch of juicy plums was handed out to the faithful in the Currency Act, which was supposed to be non-partisan. In reality it provides that all attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, and other employees shall be employed without regard to Civil Service.

The tidy sum of \$100,000.00 was provided in an act approved July 18 of this year and passed by Democratic votes, in order to allow the Secretary of Commerce to make appointments outside the civil service, these appointments to be accredited to the State Department.

Another attack on the merit and ability system was made in the Sundry Civil Act of June 23, 1913, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to ignore the Civil Service list in employing assistants for the supervising architect.

The income tax division of the tariff law authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to appoint agents, deputies, inspectors and others without regard to the Civil Service or its rules.

The deficiency act of last October took deputy revenue collector and marshals out of Civil Service.

Into the Moon Railway Pay Bill which passed the House August 11, was deftly inserted a provision requiring all assistant postmasters in the United States to take a new Civil Service examination. The only explanation is that it will offer opportunity for Democrats to take an examination and be appointed regardless of the fitness of the present incumbent, if he happens to be a Republican.

Before the passage of this bill, however, Cullip, of Indiana, who probably spending his last term in Congress, succeeded in attaching an amendment removing not only assistant postmasters, but all clerks, city and rural carriers from under Civil Service rules, and allowing the postmasters to appoint them for four years.

This amendment got by in the Committee of the Whole with a large attendance. They saw an easy chance to get away with this because under a rule of the House of Representatives no record vote can be had when the House is sitting as a Committee of the Whole.

Next day, however, the vote came up in the House for confirmation. But in the meantime the newspapers had printed stories of this attempt to extend the spoils system and overnight Democrats had grown frightened at the thought of how their votes on this question might look to the folks back home. So, with the solid vote of the Republicans and Progressive party members, the amendment was defeated, although eighty-one Democrats finally voted for it.

As heretofore indicated, the

spoils system has profited by these several pieces of accomplished legislation nearly four million dollars. It would have provided almost seventy-five million dollars, if it had not been for the combined opposition of Republicans and Progressives who carried their points by making it necessary for Democratic Congressmen to record their votes, a thing which they were not willing to do, although they were perfectly willing to force through the merit system if they could do so without their votes being recorded.

And all this was done notwithstanding this declaration by the Democrats in their Baltimore platform that "the law pertaining to the civil service should be enforced, to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than service rendered to a political party."

Your Fall Cold Needs Attention.
No use to fuss and try to wear it out. It will wear you out instead. Take Dr. King's New Discovery, relief follows quickly. It checks your cold and soothes your cough away. Pleasant, Antiseptic and Healing. Children like it. Get a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "Our family Cough and Cold Doctor" writes Lewis Chamberlain, Manchester, Ohio. Money back if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

Antwerp.
The fact that the Germans have taken Antwerp without England sending any relief to the Belgians shows plainly that the allies are hard pressed. If England could have landed 100,000 men at Ostend they could easily relieved the situation. The strategy was for the allies to develop their line north as far as Belgium and let their extreme left rest on Antwerp. Now it looks as if the Germans are pressing their lines westward through Belgium, uniting it with its extreme northern flank in France, thereby resting its north right in Antwerp.

When the Germans poured over into Belgium and were halted at Leige, the Belgians thought and hoped that the French and English would come if the city could hold out for a week. Then, after Leige fell, the Belgians were sure that their allies would come to their relief at Namur.

They were certain that between Leige and Brussels the allies would build a wall of steel. Up to the present time France and England have let Belgium shift mostly for itself.

The march of events in Belgium is pathetic. Nine-tenths of the country is in the grip of the Germans. Their cities, towns, villages and farms have been laid waste. They suffer horrors of war as cruel as those in the sixth and seventh centuries, and yet this war is not of their making. The Belgians had no quarrel with Germany.

Germany shunned the heavy eastern fortifications of France by overrunning a neutral state. The world never saw a more striking example of the intolerance and bigotry of force.

Surely Antwerp suffered enough when the profession of arms became the chief occupation of men to be spared assault in this, the beginning of the twentieth century.

Men down from the north, besieged and captured Antwerp before the year 1600.

The busy people of Antwerp were always full of courage, because they were always liberty-loving.

Along with England in the thirteenth century the Antwerpians had habeas corpus, the doctrine of every man's home being his castle and the right of man to be judged by his peers.

In the next few centuries Antwerp's commerce was world wide. Always between Antwerp and between England there have been close trade relations.

In the sixteenth century the city was taken by the Spaniards and twice sacked and pillaged.

In the beginning of the modern history the people were industrious and progressive. They loved liberty, and therefore they defended their liberty until the last.

They had an eye for the beautiful, and in the golden age of Gothic architecture they built a cathedral which is one of the wonders of Europe, and in this cathedral is Rubens' "Descent of the Cross" and other world-famous paintings.

Musicians, poets and painters always found welcome in Antwerp. It was the home of Rubens, and the atmosphere that surrounds the works of this genius is the spirit of Antwerp to-day.

If it does fall and is torn to pieces its fate will only serve to show that the soul of Artilla, "The Scourge of God" is today the souls

BRITISH REGARD FIGHTING AS SPORT

Not so Much Patriotism as Love For "Scrap."

Would Rather Sing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" Than "Rule Britannia"

London, October 3.—Sidney Dark, the author, says: "I wrote the other day that the British were an amazing people, so amazing, indeed, that not only do German ambassadors entirely fail to understand us, but we often utterly fail to understand ourselves."

"The present war has once again made it clear that Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen fight for fun. Extraordinary as it seems to foreign people (and to us English who are not martial), it is perfectly clear from the letters written from the front and from the conversations with the wounded who have come home that the men who have for days faced the appalling German attack enjoyed themselves immensely."

"I confess that I do not understand it in the least. To me it is something very wonderful and surprising, but it is a fact that must eventually be taken into account if we are to realize our country and if we are to get the most and the best out of it at the crisis in its fortunes."

"The blue-jacket spitting on the shell for luck and the cavalrymen charging in their shirt sleeves are to me the most insistent pictures that have come to us from the front. Emphatically and significantly British. Otherwise over again—he hard-bitten little cockney fighting for the real love of the game."

"These martial 'scrap-loving' Englishmen, Scotsmen and Irishmen are not very consciously patriotic. They are not moved to enthusiasm by the flag. They are much more eager to sing 'It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary' than 'Rule Britannia,' and I am afraid that their brothers and their cousins may not be attracted by the most fervent declarations that the country is in danger. They will never believe it. No eloquence and no facts will ever persuade them that Britain can really be threatened by any foreign nation or by all the foreign nations combined together."

"The most effective recruiting sergeant for these men, who, because they love fighting must necessarily be the best fighters, would be a man of their own kind, who would tell them in their own language what magnificent fun a battle is, and how it knocks football and a twenty-round boxing contest into a cocked hat."

"An East End doctor asked one of his women patients why her brother had enlisted. 'Oh, I don't know,' was the reply, 'he always wants to be in everything. He's one of them noisy sort.' What she meant was that her brother was a born adventurer. Soldiering was probably a bore to him in peace time, but he just had to be in it when the guns begin to shoot."

"The south of England always has produced adventurers. Most of the men who sailed with Drake went just for the fun of the thing. Salvation Yeo felt that he had a mission from heaven to kill Spaniards, but his messmates killed Spaniards and were killed by them for the thrill of the game."

"I do not think that any other people fight quite in the same spirit as the British and the Irish. This spirit has two distinct sides to it. There is the good-humored, rollicking recklessness and the dour, stubborn persistence, as characteristic of the modern Scotch regiments as it was characteristic of Cromwell's Ironsides."

"The Scotchman enjoys fighting every bit as much as the cockney, but his interest is deeper and quieter, part of his religion. When a pious man fights and finds fighting pleasant he is the most terrible fighter in the world. The cavaliers discovered and in the seventeenth century, I am certain that if Sir William Robertson Nicoll beats up recruits from Young Men's Christian Associations and Bible classes, they will form the fiercest and most determined battalions in all the allied armies."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Greater Safety For Mines.
Washington, Oct. 9.—With the idea of obtaining greater safety for the men who work in the coal mines of the country, the United States Bureau of Mines has just issued a number of important precautions in re-

gard to the proper ventilation of the mines.

J. J. Rutledge, mining engineer of the bureau, declares that nothing is more important to the safety and health of the miners than the proper ventilation of the mine. In the event that the mine contains gas, the life of every man in the mine is involved. He declares, therefore, that it is the duty of everyone in the mine to see that the ventilation is always good. The carelessness of any man, at any time, in leaving trapdoors open may render useless the best ventilating system and thus lead to loss of life and property.

The most efficient ventilating system is the one that, with the least velocity through the main air courses, furnishes at the working faces a current containing almost as much oxygen as normal air (over 19 per cent), very little carbon dioxide and methane (gas), and no carbon monoxide. An efficient ventilating system must supply fresh air enough for all the men and must dilute, render harmless, and quickly remove all dangerous gases in the workings.

These suggestions are to the mine superintendent, the foreman, the fire boss, the miner, the engineer, the road man, the brattice man, the motorman and the trapper. The mine superintendent should be sure the ventilating fan is kept running at its regular speed twenty-four hours a day, whether men are in the mine or not. There is always a chance that gas may accumulate if the fan is idle when the men are out of the mine. The fan should not be placed over the shaft or in front of a drift or slope opening to the mine, but should be at one side, so that it will not be disabled if an explosion takes place. Explosion doors can be placed in front of or over the mine opening to serve as a safety valve and keep the fan from being damaged. The merits of this arrangement have been proved in explosions at several mines.

The fan should never be reversed while men are in the mine without full knowledge of the conditions and for the benefit of the men. Generally it is a serious mistake to reverse the air current. If there is a fire in the mine, it is apt to drive inflammable gases over the fire and cause an explosion. If the air current is reversed in a mine that makes some gas, and in which some open lights are used, the inflammable gases may be pushed out on the naked lights, so that an explosion follows.

The mine foreman should see that airways have as large a cross section as is practicable, and dirt or slate should not be permitted to accumulate in them. Falls should be removed as soon as discovered. Large airways and slow-moving but ample currents are better than narrow airways and air currents move so fast that they stir up and carry coal dust.

The fire boss should take on his rounds only his safety lamp and a portable electric flash light, or better a "permissible" electric lamp, for examining the roadway to prevent stumbling before becoming accustomed to the darkness. Even in an open-light mine, an open light should not be taken on inspection. There is always danger of walking into dangerous places with the naked light and in this way lighting the gas.

The miner, if he has a safety lamp, should carefully raise it to the roof, move it slowly across the working face and hold it for two or three minutes in the corner at each rib to test for gas that may have collected. If no gas is found, the roof and face should be sounded with a pick or yardstick, while touching with one hand the piece being tested. If the lamp shows the presence of gas, it should be drawn very slowly toward one and put under the coat to smother the flame if the gas has fired inside the gauze. The working place should then be left at once, bars or timbers put across the track, and the gas reported to the mine foreman, fire boss, or nearest official. The miner should never attempt to brush out gas. Many miners have been burned or killed by trying this.

The suggestions are contained in Miners' Circular 16, copies of which may be had by applying to the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

The Krupp Factories.
The Germans have wrecked Liege and Louvain and Rheims, and now it is the intense desire the burning ambition of the allies to capture, in retaliation, the famous Krupp steel works at Essen, Germany.

The feeling is easy to understand, for it is the Krupp factories that have supplied Germany with the ammunition and ordinance that have made her such a formidable foe in war. But for the vast output of these works the end of the present conflict would long ago been sighted. But those marvelous siege guns which batter down forts and crumble ce-

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY

I have recently purchased from A. C. Yeiser his recording Agencies for the following Fire Insurance Companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix and Fidelity, underwriters, which includes the business written in all the towns and villages in Ohio county. These are all old line Insurance Companies and I will be pleased to hear from anyone in need of Insurance. Respectfully,

E. E. BIRKHEAD, - Hartford, Ky.

LOOK HERE!

Now is the time to get the **JOHN DEERE** Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses. Also Hercules Buggies. Don't forget that we can furnish you the best binder on the market. Come and contract with us, so we can have the machine here in time so there will be no delay when the time comes to use them. Buy your implements from the dealer that has practical experience and knows the implements to select.

WILLIAMS & MILLER,
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

WANTED One dealer or agent in your city and vicinity to sell Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, which are advertised in all reputable magazines of the world. This advertising campaign reaches thousands who have use for portable and detachable rowboat motors, but who would have no use for launches on account of lack of time and no summer homes. Write promptly for particulars as to how representatives are co-operated with and protected. Begin operations at once so as to obtain the full benefit of the season.

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY
292 Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Fare \$3.00
DAILY BETWEEN
CLEVELAND
AND
BUFFALO

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, O.

ment to powder are at once the wonder and the terror of the allied hosts. Nothing like them has ever before been seen in warfare, and the possession of them and the knowledge that they could not be duplicated gave Germany much of its cocksureness in the fight. The story of how their existence was carefully concealed from the German army, with the exception of 40 officers, is well known.

The famous Krupp foundries were established fully a hundred years ago by a man of that name. It was, however, this man's son Alfred, born in 1812, who made the works the foremost of their kind in the world by his discovery of a method of casting steel in large masses. The process in general terms, is the remelting of puddled steel in crucibles so that it is very uniform in quality and welds perfectly. The main secret of the process is kept inviolate in the foundries. A commission from the United States, sent to study cannon foundries and various methods of armament manufactures, was positively denied entrance to the works.

What the Krupps knew about such things was their stock in trade, and they did not propose to share the knowledge.

Alfred Krupp grew enormously

wealthy, for he made many things of steel besides the implements of war. He died many years ago, and his daughter is the present chief and inspiration of the factories. She is among the wealthiest, if she is not, indeed the very wealthiest, woman in her own right in the world.

Essen is in Prussia, a little north-east of Dusseldorf, and the allies have a long way as well as a rough way, to get to it. But once the Germans began to retreat it is said that one wing of the allies will swing out far enough to sweep Essen from the map.

This would even up many scores, for as the source of their sorest suffering, the whole allied force has it "in for" the Krupp factories.

And who can blame them?

Hopeless Lung Trouble Cured.
Many recoveries from Lung Troubles are due to Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It strengthens the Lungs, checks the Cough and gives relief at once.—Mr. W. S. Wilkins, Gates, N. C. writes: "I used Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey in a case given up as hopeless and it effected a complete cure." Get a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. If your cough is dry and hacking, let it trickle down the throat, you will surely get relief. On-ly 25c. at your Druggist.

KEEPS HUSBAND FROM DRINKING

Negro Woman Uses Booze For Own Consumption.

Judge Aused at Novel Plan Ne- gress to Prevent Husband From Getting Drunk.

Lula Shufford, negro woman, giving her occupation as cook and residence on Bryan Street, disclosed suffragette temperance idea in the city court yesterday, which, if followed by her sex generally, would result in shifting the burden of getting drunk from the shoulders of the husband to those of the wife.

Her plan did not lessen the consumption of booze, but changed the responsibility of the jag from one side of the house to the other, which is at least a change from the old threadbare tale of the husband doing all the drinking and the wife all the weeping.

Lula looked her part. She was black and had a high, Indian-like cheek bone, denoting that she could suffer martyrdom with social fortitude.

Officer Ham was the prosecutor who appeared against her on a charge of being drunk and disorderly.

"I found this woman" testified the officer, "on the sidewalk, with elevated skirts."

"Was she drunk?" asked Judge Biggs.

"I don't think she had liquor, but dope," replied the officer.

"It was nothing but booze—old time booze," put in Sergt. Cole, the turnkey; "she had her real stuff in her when she got here."

"Are you a specialist on jags, sergeant?" asked the judge.

"I know whiskey when I get a whiff of it," smiled the turnkey.

"Where did you get that whiskey, Lula?" asked the court.

"It taken it from mah ol' man."

"Why did you take it from him?"

"Ter keep him from gettin' drunk."

"I see; you were doing him a kindness. Did you prevent his getting drunk?"

"Yassah, I sho' did."

"But you got drunk yourself, did you not?"

"Yassah, jedge."

"Do you think you can handle the

family jag any better and safer than your husband?"

"Yassah, he acts mighty bad when he gits drunk."

"How about you doing the tango on the street?"

"Jedge, I sho' novah tries dat."

"You just absorbed a plain, comfortable stew and prevented your husband from gettin on a rough house jag, which might have resulted in the changing of the map of the community?"

"Yessah, dat's hit, jedge. Dat man oh mine sho' am bad when he gits drunk."

"I don't know that if your scheme if generally adopted would result in much good for temperance, but it would certainly keep a lot of men out of the court."

"Yassah, jedge."

"I am going to fine you only \$5. If you had not got on the street, I would not have fined you."

"Come on back" called Sergt. Cole, the turnkey.

Why Not Publish It.

When you want a fact to become generally known, the right way is to publish it. Mrs. Joseph Kallans, Peru, Ind., was troubled with belching, sour stomach and frequent headaches. She writes, "I feel it my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me. They have helped my digestion and regulated my bowels. Since using them I have been entirely well." For sale by all dealers.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky.

In the matter of Joseph Mortimer Fallon, a bankrupt.

On this 7th day of October, A. D. 1914, on considering the petition of the aforesaid bankrupt for discharge, filed on the 25th day of June A. D. 1914, it is ordered by the court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1914, before said court at Louisville in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as near thereto as practicable, and that notice thereof be published, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

WITNESS the Honorable Walter Evans, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, at Owensboro, in said district, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1914.

A. G. RONALD, Clerk.

M. E. DUNN, D. C.

SIDELIGHTS ON EUROPEAN WAR

French Artist Marches With Germans—Finds Real Work.

A distinguished French artist, who was sent to the front to get inspiration for war pictures, was captured by the Germans at St. Gerard, near Namur. He gives the following account of his experiences:

"After sleeping in a barn with Zouave prisoners, a soldier standing over us with fixed bayonet, we were called at five the next morning. The prisoners were told to peel potatoes for the field kitchen. I made my toilet while a guard followed me about. At six all the soldiers began to form up. Orders came from the officers like pistol shots, the click of heels and the thud of shoulder arms coming as from one man. We to the man slightly out of line!

"I was placed in the middle of a marching column, and as I was loaded with my knapsack and coat (a soldier near to me carrying my papers,) I could take part in the sensations of the men under the iron discipline of the officers. The road lay inches thick of chalky dust, which rose in clouds above our heads.

"Never were we allowed to open as I had seen the marching Belgians do and let the air circulate. We plodded on the whole day, the only rest being when there was an occasional block on the road. The march was as if on parade. Should one fall out of step the shouts of his superior soon brought him up.

"Now and then men were waiting with buckets, and as the column swung by the soldiers dipped in their aluminum cups. Another man would be holding a biscuit tin full of sweets, or it might be handfuls of prunes, but still the march went on.

"It was remarkable to see the field postoffice at work; the armed blue-coated postmen stood by the marching column receiving the post cards handed to them. Sometimes an officer would hand over a fowling piece or antique with the address hanging from it.

"At noon I was handed over to officers and I left the regiment. I was on the box seat of a char-a-banc full of officers and could observe the marvellous organization of the column. The pace was at a walk, but continuous.

"Ammunition wagons, field pieces, carts filled with flour, whole trains of enormous pontoons pulled by heavy horses, and great traction engines pulling siege guns, landaus and motor cars filled with doctors and officers, whose only distinguishing mark is a strip of color at the neck—all advanced at the same pace.

"Should a slight block occur the whole column would stop as one train, the drivers passing the message back by a pumping movement made with the fist on high. The warning of a declivity or bend in the road passed backwards like musketry fire. All vehicles belonged to the army. Some had chalked on their grey sides 'Berlin-Paris.'

"Sometimes the column would let an enormous grey motor omnibus dash by, and through the glass sides I saw staff officers bending over maps. Every driver and service man carried his weapons, the great wagons simply bristling with rifles.

"On our way we passed crowds of peasants returning to their ruined homes. It was pitiful to see them humbly raise their hats to the invaders. We passed many villages in ruins.

"Locked-up houses were instantly broken open and searched. The better class houses were pillaged for wine, every soldier marching with bottles sticking out of his knapsack.

"A French aeroplane daintily flew above the column, the German shrapnel ineffectively bursting like little balls of thistledown underneath it.

"At last, at a village near the French frontier, I was set down in the littered mairie, where, at a long table lighted by the unshaded light of lamps, staff officers were quickly writing, giving out orders between the puffs of cigarettes. At a word the aide-de-camp stood at attention, clicking their boots and their hands at the side like a statue.

"Great bundles of detailed maps were brought in and distributed for the following days' march. Then the room was left to the clerks, who were writing all night with a bottle of wine on the table. Broth from the field kitchen with black bread, hard as a brick, made an excellent supper with a bottle of sliced Burgundy.

"After sleeping in the open hall, the next morning I was given papers to return, one staff officer kindly

giving me the use of half of his military map.

"The impression I gathered from conversation with the officer was angry surprise that England had joined with their enemy. One said he was sorry for the Belgians and even for the French, but they would never forgive England.

Apply Sloan's Freely For Lumbago.

Your attacks of Lumbago are not nearly so hopeless as they seem. You can relieve them almost instantly by a simple application of Sloan's Liniment on the back and loins. Lumbago is a form of rheumatism, and yields perfectly to Sloan's, which penetrates quickly all in through the sore, tender muscles, limbers up the back and makes it feel fine. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

The Last Mobilization.

(Jake H. Harrison.)

In serried ranks behold the men,
The youth, the middle-aged and gray,

Go marching out of human ken,
Into eternity, today.

Behold their eyes, with glassy stare,
Look upward as they lie in ranks

Along the trenches open there,
Between the rows of earthen banks.

Some faces show the mark of pain,
Some wear a sad and anxious look,

But most of them show terror, plain,
As it were written in a book.

They felt the call to mobilize
Where spirits join the host of space,

And they were made to realize
That they with Death stood face to face.

And now with sightless eyes they lie,
Hands folded on each breathless breast,

And gaze into the tearless sky—
Awaiting God to do the rest;

While men with shovels hurl the clay
Upon their stiff and lifeless forms,

Instinct with life but yesterday,
And yet, today, but food for worms.

And what has brought this horrid change,
Why has this butchery been made?

Ambition, in its hellish range,
And War, with all his bloody trade!

Have set the hearts of men on fire
With patriotic, flashing blaze,

And lo! the conquering desire,
And lust for blood, are now a craze.

Designing rulers feed the flame,
The common people fight and die,

Yet know not where to place the blame,
Nor where the roots of discord lie.

They simply move, as moves the hand
Directed by the ruling brain,

And do not seek to understand
Why they are made to suffer pain.

When at then end the time shall come,
That hearts of men are read aright,

And those who devastate the home
Stand forward in the proper light;

The curse of God shall sound their doom,
And he'll receive them in despair.

For they will bring to it a bloom,
Of which hell is not yet aware!

Keep Stomach and Liver Health.

A vigorous Stomach, perfect working Liver and regular acting bowels is guaranteed if you will use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good Digestion, correct Constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the whole system—Purify your blood and rid you of all body poisons through the Bowels. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

He Finished.

"You ought to have seen Mr. Marshall when he called to see Dolly the other night," remarked Johnny to his sister's young man. "I tell you he looked fine a sittin' alongside of her with his arm!"

"Johnny!" gasped his sister coloring.

"Well, so he did," insisted Johnny.

"He had his arm!"

"John!" screamed his mother frantically.

"Why," whined the boy, "I was!"

"John!" said his father, "leave the room!" And Johnny left crying as he went.

"I was only going to say that he had his army clothes on!"

Toned Up Whole System.

"Chamberlain's Tablets have done more for me than I ever dared hope for," writes Mrs. Esther Mae Baker, Spencerport, N. Y. "I used several bottles of these tablets a few months ago. They not only cured me of bilious attacks, sick headaches and that tired out feeling, but toned up my whole system." For sale by all dealers.

FREE TO EVERY KENTUCKIAN
All Pictures of Kentucky's Governors
From the foundation of the State to the present time—The only complete collection in existence

Pictures of all Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Wilson. Flags of all Nations in colors. The very latest Kentucky Map showing Counties, towns, railroads, Congressional Districts, etc. Latest Kentucky Census. Full and complete map of the United States. Full and complete map of the world. In the Historical Kentucky sketch is given the political statistics from the foundation of the State to the present time. It includes—All State Officials. Executive Department. All Departments of the State Government with the heads of each Department and the clerical force with their salaries. Various Kentucky Boards and Courts with their staff with officers and salaries. Political Committees and Organizations of the State. Kentucky United States Senators. Kentucky Chief Justices. Speakers of the Kentucky House. Congressional Districts. Railroad Commission rs. Senatorial Districts. Counties of Kentucky, when made and from what Counties.

All of the Vital Statistics of Kentucky.
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Will help parents develop their sons into the best type of citizens and Christian gentlemen. Its patronage is widely scattered and comes from the best homes in the South. Its capacity is limited, therefore, reservations should be made early. Place your son in this select group of boys. Write

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For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

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NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME.

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

If you purchase the NEW HOME you will have a life's asset at the price you pay, and will not have an endless chain of repairs.

Quality Considered it is the Cheapest in the end to buy.
If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest catalogue before you purchase. The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and I overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—Mrs. S. T. RICHMOND, 199 Waldo Street, Providence, R. I.

A Minister's Wife Writes:

CLOQUET, MINN.—"I have suffered very much with irregularities, pain and inflammation, but your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has made me well and I can recommend the same to all that are troubled with these complaints."—Mrs. JENNIE AKERMAN, c/o Rev. K. AKERMAN, Cloquet, Minnesota.

From Mrs. J. D. Murdoch, Quincy, Mass.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he doctored me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—Mrs. JANE D. MURDOCH, 25 Gordon St., South Quincy, Mass.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., CONFIDENTIAL DEPT., MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Hartford Republican.

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C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor
ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.

Camden 123
Farmers' Mutual 50

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.

WHY WILLSON BOLTED O'REAR.

When A. E. Willson was elected and installed as Governor of Kentucky, O'Rear was on the Court of Appeals bench, serving his second term. He came from the country and grew up an orphan on the farm. He and the Governor were the best of friends. It was at O'Rear's suggestion that Willson called the meeting of tobacco growers and trust representatives at Frankfort in February, 1908. At that meeting the Governor was to read the riot act to the trust, but he unexpectedly went to Louisville the night before and met some fine haired, high browed, at the Penderis Club and came back to Frankfort with a change of heart. The larruping which he was to give the trust representatives fell on the heads of the poor assembled farmers. Assembled, mind you, upon the Governor's invitation. No Governor of the State ever made such a disgusting spectacle of himself. He said not a word against the trust, which had so reduced the price of tobacco as to bring our people to face starvation, but he said to these men, who were as law abiding as himself: "You have got to stop this lawlessness or I will order out every able bodied man in the State." During this tirade of an hour the trust representatives sat in the amen corner with diamonds in their shirt fronts and broad grins on their faces. They had won their fight in Kentucky. They knew they had the Governor with them. Here was a ruler to their liking. He would put down the farmers, as well as the lawless, "if it took every able bodied man in the State to do it." The editor of this paper, as National head of the American Society of Equity, was there, invited by the Governor, and knows what he is talking about. At the afternoon session of this wonderful meeting Judge O'Rear was introduced by the Governor to speak, although he had declined in a talk with Willson only a short time before, on the ground that he was on the bench and his speaking might result in criticism. However, having been called upon he spoke, and his speech greatly displeased the Governor. It was a speech in behalf of the tobacco growers. He spoke against lawlessness among the organized farmers and also said the trust should be made to obey the law, and if there was no law to reach it, statutes should be enacted. He said that while it might be necessary on some occasions to use the soldiers to enforce order, that was only a surface remedy and he believed in going to the root of the evil. That he "did not believe an idea could be driven through an Anglo-Saxon's head with a bayonet." These expressions were applauded by the farmers. Willson got mad through and through. He turned red in the face and pounded with his gavel until he almost split the table and when quiet was restored, he rebuked the audience for applauding such sentiments. Willson got mad at O'Rear and refused to support him when he ran for Governor as the nominee of his party, because he stood up in the presence of the mighty trust representatives, assembled at Frankfort, and spoke for the tobacco growers of Kentucky, when they needed a champion. At the convention which nominated O'Rear for Governor, the writer was a member of the Resolutions Committee and when the question came up as to the endorsement of Willson's administration a majority opposed it, but it was done in the interest of harmony and in our opinion cost the ticket thousands of votes. At the same time it did not appease the wrath of Willson for he refused to make speeches for O'Rear, and it was even necessary for Mr. Langley, the campaign chairman, to go to Frankfort and labor with the Governor to keep him from coming out publicly against him. We have given

on some of the reasons for Willson's bolt of O'Rear, but not all yet, and incidentally some more reasons why we are opposed to Willson.

Why not buy a load of tobacco? The tobacco growers are just as deserving as the cotton planters. Besides, they have been up against the greatest and most heartless trust the world ever saw. Let's change the slogan in Kentucky from "buy a bale of cotton," to a "load of tobacco."

Mr. Dudley C. Jones, Progressive nominee for Congress in this district, has withdrawn his candidacy in favor of Hon. Sherman Ball, the Republican nominee. This gives Mr. Ball the solid Republican strength and offers a flattering chance for his election.

Do Kentucky tobacco growers want to help the American Tobacco Company select the United States Senator from Kentucky this year? If so, they will vote for A. E. Willson.

Sherman Ball, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, is a member of the A. S. of E., and some years ago helped to organize Breckenridge county.

If they would only hold up in the European war a few days, we might get the campaign started in Kentucky.

The State election out in California is red hot between the Progressives and Republicans.

Ball is the young champion of Republican principles who merits your support.

Vote for Sherman Ball for Congress.

Clothing Is No Cheaper.

That the tariff on wool has had little or nothing to do with the cost of clothing to the consumer, and that Free-Trade in wool has not operated to reduce the price paid for clothing is abundantly demonstrated by an article from the American Sheep Breeder for September, which we print in another part of this issue. The enterprising editor of that journal addressed inquiries to clothing manufacturers, to retail houses, to department stores and to "made-to-order" tailors, asking whether or not clothing for men and women is sold over the counter at a lower price than eight months ago, or just prior to the operation of the removal of the duties on wool and the greatly reduced Tariff on woollens, which did not take effect until January 1, 1914. The replies are instructive and conclusive. Whatever else Free-Trade in wool and near Free-Trade in woollen cloth has accomplished it has not realized the claim of fulfillment the promise of the Free-Traders in reducing the price of the clothing worn by the people of the United States. It is costing the Federal Treasury many millions in revenue which must be made good by odious "war taxes." Whom has it benefited? Nobody.

Prof. Gene Joiner to Head Madisonville High.

Prof. J. F. Guiler, who has been principal of the High School here since the beginning of the present term of school, last week tendered his resignation to the school board and left Monday for his home in Ohio, where he is to engage in business. The board met last week and unanimously agreed on Prof. Gene Joiner, of Bowling Green, as successor to Prof. Guiler. Prof. Joiner comes well recommended and no doubt will make a splendid man for the place. He has had considerable experience in high school work and has just recently completed a course at the State Normal at Bowling Green. Prof. Joiner arrived here Sunday and entered upon his new duties Monday morning.—Madisonville Hustler.

Note.—Prof. Joiner has scores of friends in Hartford. He is the son of the late Rev. T. V. Joiner and is better known to his local friends as Gene. To be selected as head of Madisonville High School is an honor of which any young man should be proud. Gene will make good.

Rabbit Cat Bit a Little Baby.

Suffering from a mad cat bite, Riley Webb, a Kentucky river farmer, of near Whiteburg, passed thru Lexington on his way to Bowling Green, Ky., taking his sixteen-months-old child for treatment of a mad cat bite. The State Board of Health will investigate and treat the child for the cat bite. The child had been suffering for several days. Its father was much worried.—Lexington Leader.

Take - Notice.

Wanted—Wanted a home by a bright little boy, seven years old, and a sweet little girl, five years old, orphans, whose father died without life insurance. Address "Orphan," care Children's Home.

Talk with C. P. KEOWN, Agent, State Mutual Life, of Worcester, Mass.

WHAT THE FREE TARIFF HAS REDUCED

Among Other Things, The American Farmers Market and High Standard of Living.

The Democratic Tariff has reduced some things at least. For instance, federal revenue, industrial activity, confidence in the Democratic party, but not the cost of living, as promised by Wilson. The farmer has been forced into the "world market" at the expense of his own rich, exclusive home market. He must face foreign competition, based on a scale of living that is far below his own. He is no longer the exclusive purveyor to the richest, hungriest, most extravagant 100,000,000 people in the world. He has rivals who are more patient, more thrifty than himself. In exchange for this monopoly he is given an opportunity to buy foreign-made articles at reduced Tariff rates.

What farmer in the United States believes that his own prosperity is enhanced when the prosperity of industry is impaired or destroyed? Does he not wish to see workmen employed at wages that will enable them to pay for the food he furnishes? What farmer would willingly change his standard of living in order to compete with the foreign farmer whose chief field animals are his wife and daughters? Yet the American farmer must change his standards, to some degree at least, if he is to share the American market with the foreign farmer. The foreigner will improve his condition, and perhaps he will soon be riding in an automobile like the American farmer has been doing in the past under Protection.

Under the Free-Trade Tariff the farmers' products have suffered a decline, wheat having dropped about 18 cents a bushel previous to the war. Wheat should never fall below \$1 per bushel in our general markets. That is as low as it can profitably be produced, but it was only a little above 80 cents. Hogs and corn would have seriously declined in price but for the ravages of the cholera and the loss of the crop in four of the great corn producing States. Under normal conditions the large importation of corn from Argentina could only produce a heavy decline in price.

So there have been conditions that have helped the farmer, even though the Democratic party did all that was possible through the enactment of the Free-Trade law for farm products, and the war is now about to make a demand upon the products of this country to feed the armies and the noncombatants of Europe that will tax its resources and require all the surplus the United States can spare.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis.

Take - Notice.

Reward—A liberal reward is offered by an invalid for the restoration of a policy which he lapsed while in good health. Address "Shortsighted," No. 13 Short Street.

Talk with C. P. KEOWN, Agent, State Mutual Life, of Worcester, Mass.

American Sailors Lose Their Lives.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A radio-gram to the revenue cutter service today from the commander of the Behring Sea fleet reported the drowning of Assistant Surgeon L. W. Jenkins, U. S. N., and five other men when a boat from the cutter Manning swamped Saturday in Unalga Pass, off Cape Sariches.

The message said: "A boat from the revenue cutter Manning landed by Cape Sariches, in Unalga Pass, in order to carry medical aid to an employee of the lighthouse at that point. In returning from the beach with the sick man the cutter's boat was swamped, owing to the bad sea then running, and with the strong tides and the undertow in that locality, the following persons were drowned: "Assistant Surgeon L. W. Jenkins, United States Public Health Service; Coxswain Demarco, Seaman Delagard, Seaman Lanchaug and Seaman Keely and Luke Louks, the sick man from the lighthouse. Coxswain Demarco was one of the crew of the Tahoma, who were rescued when that ship was recently lost at the western end of the Aleutian chain."



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

FALL DAYS

Call for Heavier Suits and Overcoats.

We respond to that call with the best line of Suits and Overcoats ever made.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX

Not only produce the best in quality and service, but the best styles for men and young men.

This Store proposes to show you the best lines of Men's and Young Men's Suits in this country.

This Store proposes to furnish you a Suit at the price you want to pay that will give you satisfactory service. We make it a point to show a great variety of patterns and styles at \$10, \$15, \$20, \$22.50 and \$25. You will find some more and some less.

E P. BARNES & BRO., Beaver Dam, Ky.

FEDERAL COURT INDICTS LORIMER

Ousted Senator Charged With Aiding Misappropriation of Bank Funds.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—William Lorimer, voted out of the United States Senate after an investigation on the ground that he had not been legally elected, was indicted in the Federal Court today on a charge of misapplication of funds of the La Salle Street National Bank, the forerunner of the defunct La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank. Lorimer was president of both institutions.

The indictment also named Joseph P. Gallagher, with whom he had been associated in the contracting firm of Lorimer & Gallagher, as a co-defendant, charged with aiding and abetting the alleged misapplication of the funds.

The grand jury also returned indictments against three other officials of the bank. Charles B. Munday, vice president; Charles G. Fox, cashier, and Thomas McDonald, assistant cashier. Indictments charging the making of false entries were returned against these three on August 27. Today's true bills charge additional violations of this kind.

The indictment against Lorimer and Gallagher is in thirty-six counts and charges that the Lorimer & Gallagher Company gave worthless notes for a total of \$56,500. Lorimer is

charged with misapplication in buying for the bank these notes which he, it is said, knew to be worthless.

Federal Judge Carpenter fixed Lorimer's bonds at \$15,000 and those of Gallagher at \$10,000. The three other defendants are at liberty on bonds fixed when they were originally indicted.

Judge Carpenter asked the foreman of the grand jury whether investigation of the case had been concluded. The latter replied that it had not.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Steals Cherries; Collects Damages. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10.—Stealing cherries proved an unexpectedly profitable enterprise for 19-year-old Thomas Creighton. It resulted in a legal decision granting him \$1,500, which the court will force the policeman who arrested him to pay.

One evening last June Creighton and several other boys penetrated, with plundering intent, the backyard of a house next door to Policeman James O'Brien's home. In the gloom they were filling their hats with cherries when the portly form of Officer O'Brien was seen advancing upon them. The boys scattered, and Creighton, running down the alley, stumbled and fell flat, smashing his hatful of cherries underneath him. Policeman O'Brien following, also stumbled, smashing under him the small form of James Creighton.

The following melee resulted in the forcible knocking out of several of James Creighton's best front teeth, and the prostrate officer is

said also to have taken occasion to administer to the prostrate boy several rather damaging kicks in the side. Then the boy was arrested and jailed overnight.

The jury has brought in a verdict against O'Brien of "guilty of assault and false imprisonment," and has awarded Creighton \$1,500 damages.

ADMIRATION



follows fast upon feeding pigs, poultry, horses and cattle on some of the many varieties of grains and feeds you can get here. Like the feed itself, your porkers so fed are apt to take first prize. The more you use what now is here—hay, corn, oats, bran—the less occasion you will have for "condition powders" and other curatives for your live stock later.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

"Your Corset" ITS RESULTS.

Are you satisfied with the result your corset gives you? Are you wearing American Lady Corsets? If not, why not try the model designed for "you"?

American Lady Corsets are charmingly modish in every respect, and are being sought more and more by fashionable and particular women who know and demand perfection in corsetry. There is almost an innumerable number of styles of American Lady Corsets, and among them there is "a particular model for your individual figure."

American Lady Corsets reflect every exacting demand of the season's vogue, producing the modish low bust, the unconfined waist, the straight, sweeping hip, and the altogether free, lithe figure, demanded by Fashion's behest. Wear American Lady Corsets and note the improvement in your figure.

Not only the best line of Corsets are found in our store, but the greatest selection of Long Cloaks, Coat Suits, Dress Goods, Millinery, etc. Satisfy your wants by calling at our store, and remember that IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

FAIR & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS



NO PROTECTION TO DYE WORKS

Chemist Declares It Would Take Years to Establish Industry Owing to Competition.

Illinois may be the location of the first aniline dye manufacturing establishment in this country.

The textile mills of New England were given their first impetus during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. Now they comprise one of the great industrial assets of the United States.

The present war may drive our manufacturers to make their own dyes, giving them independence of Europe in the future. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, \$7,000,000 worth of coal tar dyes were imported to this country, mostly from Germany.

"I have had several inquiries from large industrial establishments in Chicago for chemists who are in a position to advise them concerning the details of manufacturing coal tar dyes," said Secretary French, of the Chicago branch of the American Chemical Society, to Manufacturers' News. "Other inquiries relate to machinery for such establishments. It looks to me as though we may manufacture our own aniline dye in the near future. We have the chemists. All that we need is capital for the establishment of these plants."

A number of letters had been sent to Mr. French during the week from members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in response to a bulletin sent out by that organization, asking where they could obtain coal tar dyes and other chemicals. A committee of chemists of the Chicago society is tabulating these inquiries and securing information from other sources—a sort of clearing house for industrial dye and chemical information.

Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior Franklin K. Lane held a conference a few days ago with a number of manufacturers for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the Government can render any aid in bringing about an American production of such coal products as have been imported.

Although Germany has canceled the embargo on exportation of dyes, according to advices transmitted from Rotterdam to Secretary of State Bryan, no immediate relief is expected from the shortage of dyes. This was the conclusion reached last week at a meeting in Philadelphia of officers of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, manufacturers, and representatives of dyestuff imports and domestic dye manufacturers. The meeting decided that it would be impossible to promise anything but bleached white or undyed hosiery for next spring and summer.

J. M. Matthews, a chemist, who had investigated the situation thoroughly, declared the only way out was for textile manufacturers as an organization to raise capital to establish domestic dye works. He said: "Everybody recognized that war conditions are temporary. Capital cannot be induced to enter into this business unless it is assured of something more permanent. If Congress could be induced to enact a tariff protecting the dye industry it would solve the question eventually, but it will take a long time to establish dye manufacturers here; even then, and prices would probably be higher at the outset. We have plenty of raw materials. Besides the tariff another handicap is anti-trust laws. In Germany trade cartels are encouraged to build up industry; here we regard them as restraints of trade."

Take - Notice.
Wanted—By a man in ill health "any old kind" of life insurance that will offer protection to his family after his death, which will occur soon. Address "Procrastinator," Around the Corner.

Talk with C. P. KEOWN, Agent, State Mutual Life, of Worcester, Mass. 13tf

Graphic Story of Antwerp's Fall Before Germans Told in Diary.
London, Oct. 12.—In the form of a diary, the story of the siege of Antwerp and the German plan of attack, are given in the following dispatch by the Central News from its Ostend correspondent dated Saturday:

"Saturday, September 26.—The Belgians retired from their positions, east, south and west of Malines to the line of outer forts.

"September 27.—The Germans bombarded and occupied Malines.

"September 28.—Bombardment of Forts Waelhem De Warve-St. Catherine and other forts on the south-

ern line by eleven-inch Howitzers.

"September 29.—Magazine off Fort Waelhem blown up by shell fire. Fort De Warve-St. Catherine put out of action; forts at Lierre bombarded.

"September 30.—Forts Waelhem and De Warve-St. Catherine completely destroyed. Waterworks behind Fort Waelhem blown up. The Belgian infantry continued to hold their entrenchments in the face of a veritable hell of shell fire. The water supply in Antwerp is greatly curtailed.

"October 1.—The Lierre forts destroyed. The German infantry attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

"October 2.—There was a heavy bombardment of the Belgian trenches. The Belgians retired at night in good order and lined the River Nethe. The Germans began to occupy the outer ring forts. A German aeroplane flew over the city and dropped pamphlets urging the inhabitants to surrender and save themselves suffering.

"October 3.—Arrival of fresh British troops who relieve fatigued Belgians on the southeastern section. Here the Germans concentrated their attack, which is now almost exclusively an artillery attack.

"October 4.—Quiet until evening, when the Germans began a furious bombardment of the Lierre and the river bank trenches.

"October 5.—The Germans cross the river and occupy Lierre and Duffel. The main Belgian army began retirement westward.

"October 6.—Departure of King Albert, the Government and the foreign ministers. Heavy bombardment of the Allied position. The Allied troops retired during the night on second line of forts.

"October 7.—Governor General De Guise announces that a bombardment of the city is imminent. The Germans emplace batteries for their purpose and at midnight a heavy bombardment begins.

"October 8.—Exodus of the population. The bombardment of the town is continued with violence. The petrol tanks are ablaze. Berchem, a southern suburb, is in flames, as also are many houses in the city. The defending troops on the south-west section are offering violent resistance. It is decided to evacuate the city and the British and Belgian forces leave during the night.

"October 9.—The fall and occupation of Antwerp.

"It will be seen that the Germans took a fortnight to drive their wedge into the southwest section of the defenses," the correspondent continues, "and this speaks volumes for the stubbornness of the defense. British marines were hurried across last Sunday and conveyed to Antwerp with all speed. With them were some bluejackets. They came with overcoats or kits, but cheerfully endured the cold and rain as well as the pulverizing fire.

"Their reception all round was most enthusiastic.

"After Monday it was merely a question of enduring the terrific fire as long as possible. A large proportion of the Belgian troops went westward Monday and Tuesday to ensure an eventual line of retreat. A large additional force of British marines arrived Tuesday morning.

"Eventually the Germans mounted their 42-centimeter guns. They were enabled to fire with great accuracy, although on the cold and heavy rain their operations were sometimes suspended. The British naval gunners brought one balloon down with a pound of lyddite, after shrapnel had proved ineffective.

"Ability to hit back weight for weight was the one crying need at Antwerp, whose fate points to one irresistible conclusion—that the day of forts is over. The supposed impregnable forts proved broken reeds against the giant howitzers.

"One of Brialmonts' great works sank almost bodily from sight in consequence of the cavities made all around its foundations by the terrific explosions. The others are shattered beyond recognition.

"I understand that the British naval force saved all its wounded and guns. The Belgian army is still intact."

Take - Notice.

Wanted—By a widow with five small children, food and raiment. Until recently was supported by husband, who has died without life insurance. Address "A," care "Neglected."

Talk with C. P. KEOWN, Agent, State Mutual Life, of Worcester, Mass. 13tf

Withdraws in Favor of G. O. P.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 13.—Republican headquarters in Louisville has been notified that at a meeting of Progressives of the Tenth district Dudley C. Jones, the Progressive nominee for congress, withdrew his candidacy in favor of Sherman Ball, the Republican nominee.

A new Overcoat tailored-to-your individual order



—one that is different from those found in most stores, is procurable in our custom tailoring department, made expressly for you by our famous Chicago tailors,

Ed. V. Price & Co.

Call today and be measured. You can afford the price.

HUB CLOTHING CO.
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY,

PAUL WOODWARD

HARTFORD, KY.

General Contractor and Builder

Dealer in Light Building Materials. Can save you money on Cement, Plastering, Roofing and in fact, everything which goes into a modern building. Concrete Silos. SEE HIM BEFORE MAKING YOUR PLANS.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

(By "Al.")

Thieves Busy Laying Up Winter Supplies.

A burglar broke into Mr. J. W. Ford's Mill Sunday night and by so doing assured himself of many a biscuit during the coming cold winter months. He took from the storage the equivalent of over three barrels, in sacks, and not being content with his bread tickets, entered the office of the mill in hopes of securing some pocket change. The safe was attacked with rude implements but the amateur burglar evidently grew weary, or sleepy, for after battering the face of the safe considerably he discontinued operations without reward. It was just as well that he did so because the satisfaction of seeing the safe door come open would have been blotted out with the disappointment of finding no cash therein. That this simple burglar preferred a small wagon and a mule to modern auto truck is born out by the fact that his wagon made tracks similar to snake trails and the hoof prints were undoubtedly those of the animal from which Sampson selected his weapon. Several "Sherlock's" deducted this Monday morning. The animal must not have been in the best of condition, for it was found necessary to lighten his load by dropping off one of the sacks of flour in front of the Hartford Mill Co. The flour thief turned down a side street near Mr. H. P. Taylor's residence and he is now probably gloating over his winter supply of flour as did Silas Mariner his gold.

About 12:30 Sunday night Judge W. H. Barnes was visited by a midnight burglar and it is thought probable that it was the flour man that broke into Ford's mill. Anyway, he apparently didn't think it necessary to take along his mule and wagon, but made the same way. It must have been someone acquainted with the Judge's habits who intended to make the raid before he came in. But that's where he erred. It being Sunday night everyone had gone in early and Mr. Barnes was awakened about 12:30 by noise at a back door. He got up, got his pistol, which they say is a regular German siege gun, and stepped into the hall where he had a good view of the door from which the noise seemed to come. He misjudged the spot, however, for a few feet from there the would-be burglar pulled open a screen and caught sight of the man-of-the-house.

Horrors, what an appearance the Judge must have made, spectacular in the highest degree, standing there in his "nighty" with a six shooter leveled on the door. The scared-almost-to-death burglar let the screen to with a crash and, before Judge could shoot, had fled.

Great Naval Disaster.

The house boat which has been anchored at the old mill dam for some weeks and until recently containing twenty-three inhabitants went to the bottom of Rough river Monday night. A few days ago the boat was awarded to Attorney Wade Stratton, of Cronwell, by the court here in payment of a debt, but all summer it and its inhabitants have been here awaiting the decision. It is not known what caused the boat to sink so suddenly but the late owners say they had to pump her daily during their occupancy. Anyway, it wasn't a German mine.

Miss Poppie Nall

Wants You to See Her

NEW MILLINERY

Comprising the latest in Headgear and Trimmings. Hats trimmed to order in the latest styles at the most reasonable prices. Please give us a call—next door to Ohio County Drug Co.

When in Louisville

STOP AT THE

5th Avenue Hotel

FRANK ECKERT, Prop.

H. H. ECKERT, Mgr.

\$1 Up. European Plan

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m. daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Peters Shoes.

HUB CLOTHING CO.

Rev. W. E. Hall, of Irvington, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. Maggie Griffin arrived Thursday from Owensboro.

Mr. Roy Mason, Beaver Dam, was here on business Monday.

Big line Men's Heavy Work Shoes HUB CLOTHING CO.

Miss Mazy Clark spent the week end with her parents at Dukehurst.

Wanted—Four school girl boarders. MRS. A. K. ANDERSON.

Miss Ducan of Owensboro is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Halley Brown. Look at our big line Men's Suits and Overcoats.

HUB CLOTHING CO.

Miss Ruth Weller, of Dundee, was the guest of Miss Lizzie Moore last week-end.

Get Paul Woodward's prices on Roofing and all kinds of Building Material. 12tf

Miss Dentie Phipps left Wednesday for Nashville where she will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan arrived Saturday to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Taylor.

Mr. Bob Carson who has been the guest of relatives has returned to his home in Louisville.

Wanted—A Woman to keep house for a family of three. Apply to R. A. ANDERSON, Hartford, Ky.

Under the supervision of Mr. Arch Stalsworth a storage room is being made in the County Clerk's office.

Mrs. C. O. Hunter and Mrs. B. F. Tichenor attended the Grand Chapter Eastern Star in Owensboro this week.

We exchange School Books, treat you with politeness and give satisfaction.

OHIO COUNTY DRUG CO.

Mr. Hoyt Taylor, who has for several months been located at Fayetteville, N. C., is at home for several days.

Dr. J. A. Duff has moved, with his family, to Dundee, where he has bought property and will practice his profession.

Mr. Harold Holbrook has bought a new touring car, equipped with self starter and electric lights, that is a credit to the town.

Mrs. J. W. O'Bannon, Guthrie, Ky., and Mrs. R. E. Duke, city, were the guests of their parents at Select from Monday until Wednesday.

Eugene Victor Debbs, several times candidate for president on the Socialist ticket, will deliver an address at the Fair Grounds Tuesday October 27.

Mr. T. H. Benton was re-elected County Road Engineer by the recent Fiscal Court for a term of two years. Mr. Benton is enthusiastic in his work for better roads and the court did well to elect him.

Mrs. J. Ney Foster arrived from Glasgow Monday to spend several days the guest of relatives here. Mr. Foster will come in later to make a short visit before leaving for Philipp, Miss., where he will be treasurer of the Tallahatchie Lumber Co.

Can furnish anything in high class monumental works, cemetery goods, etc., at low prices.

R. W. JOHNSTON, Stt

Narrows, Ky.

Representative Continental Marble and Granite Co., Canton, Ga.

Carpenters are busy remodeling the court house. The left-side stairs have been torn down making more room in the Sheriff's office and giving considerably more room on the second floor where a larger jury room will be built. Mr. Paul Woodward has the contract for the work.

Much interest was manifested here in the world's baseball series which the Boston Nationals won from the Philadelphia Americans, they taking four straight games. The result and particulars of the games were secured here thru courtesy of the Owensboro Inquirer and Messenger and as the results were announced the small boys would let out yells that could be heard for blocks.

CIVIL SERVICE JOB HOLDERS WANTED

Red Paper Notice Places Ban On Mixing In Politics.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Civil service employees in Kentucky and all the other states have just been warned by the Civil Service Commission in regard to their activity and relation to political work. The warning, printed on red paper so as to emphasize its importance, has been sent to all the governmental offices.

In its extracts are set forth from the civil service law forbidding Federal officers and employers to "take active part in political campaigns," to use any form of political coercion or to consider recommendation of any applicant for office which is used in the way of political influence.

Care is taken to define "active part in political management of political campaigns." Persons in the competitive classified service, while retaining the right to vote as they please and to express their opinions privately on political subjects, are not permitted to serve in any capacity at a political convention, address such a meeting or make any motions during its progress. Giving any public expression of political views or taking any part in any political discussion while on duty or in public places also is forbidden. Any connection, editorially or financially, with a political newspaper or the wearing of a political badge or button while on duty is prohibited.

No person in the public service, the warning states, is under any obligations to contribute to political funds or render political service. No person in the service has any right to use official influence to coerce the political action of anybody.

A recommendation in favor of an application for position coming from a member of Congress must be considered only in respect to the character or residence of the applicant. Question on application blanks or in examinations must not ask information as to the applicant's religious opinions and these same opinions can carry no weight in an attempt to secure a position.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned citizens of Ohio County, Kentucky, and residents of the said county and State, will on the 5th day of October, at the courthouse in Hartford, Ky., it being the first day of the regular October term of the Ohio County Court, file a petition in said Court and move the Judge thereof to establish a public road as follows:

Beginning at the Hartford and Hawesville Road at church lot about 70 yards from Joe L. Miller and Hoop's line; thence on the line between Joe L. Miller and Hoops a distance of 400 yards to James T. Davis; thence across the same 350 yards to Evelyn Davis; thence across Evelyn Davis about 70 yards to Amanda Davis' line; thence across Amanda Davis about 70 yards to Fannie Daffron's line; thence across same about 70 yards to D. E. May's line; thence across D. E. May's land 75 yards to Mollie Baize's line; thence across Mollie Baize 75 yards to Pal Coots' line; thence across same about 240 yards to Tice Baker's line; thence across same about 5 yards to Joe L. Miller and Shelby Lee's line; thence on line about 90 yards to Daisy Baize line; thence across same about 100 yards to W. H. Davis heirs; thence across same to Hartford and Hines Mill Road a distance of about 250 yards.

In testimony whereof, witness our signature this the 24th day of Sept. 1914.

ELIZA MURPHY,
J. G. BALLARD,
JAMES J. BALLARD,
ALBERT COX,
CHESTER ROACH,
PAL COOTS,
J. E. HENDRIX,
W. M. MURPHY,
W. A. CLARK,
J. L. MILLER.

Trade Rights of Neutrals.

A very interesting question has been raised between the government at Washington and the one at London. Cargoes of American goods, in ships of neutral nations, and consigned to neutral ports, have been seized by British naval vessels as being "conditional contraband." The term is a new one, but is probably justified under new conditions which have arisen; bringing such enlargement of invention and as to widen, indefinitely, the old and long accepted definition of what constitutes contraband in time of war. In this case at issue, what is claimed to be contraband is a large consignment of

copper shipped by the American Smelter Company to consignees in Holland. It is a part of the British contention that copper, now largely used in the making of torpedoes and the manufacture of other ammunition becomes contraband if there is evidence to show that, after reaching the neutral port to which it was originally consigned, it is shipped from there into the territory of a government hostile to the one making the seizure. It is announced from London that Great Britain might find it more profitable to pay heavy damages, under judgements of prize courts after the war ends, than take the risk of prolonging a war which is costing her millions of dollars daily by leaving an open road for contraband goods to reach Germany via Holland.

This calculation reveals the real pith of the controversy. Holland has proclaimed neutrality. The British position therefore must, and avowedly does, rest upon a suspicion that not in good faith, and that the Dutch Government is secretly in sympathy with the German. This view runs counter to all report, speculation and comment on the European situation, in which the Dutch have, on this side of the water at least, been uniformly represented to be dreading German growth and aggression as threatening to their own autonomy. The probability is that British are without positive evidence of Dutch insincerity, but would rather pay the costs than take the chances, within reasonable limitations.

That, however, is not the point of view of the Washington Government can well afford to take. It is necessary for it to maintain all of the rights of one neutral in dealing with another. Holland's proclamation of neutrality, on its face, is as good as our own. We may not question its good faith, on any mere representation made by one of the hostile powers. We may not question it without, in some degree, placing our own neutral rights in peril in any quarter of the world where they may, at any time, be challenged in the same way. It has been proposed, as a way out, that the Dutch Government shall offer additional guarantees that neutral goods reaching its neutral territory shall not find transit into German hands. But how could any government offer a higher guarantee of its neutrality than its formal proclamation? The point now at issue between London and Washington is a delicate one and one which should be settled finally, not only for the immediate case, but in the establishment of a precedent. This country, which is as likely, hereafter as now, to be the greatest neutral nation in time of European war, is more interested than any other in having neutral trade rights, under the new conditions of things, definitely determined.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Uncle Abner.

A good many sharp jokes fall flat. The best thing about most any man is his wife.

I never heard of any feller makin' money buying mining stock.

Most people like high-brow poetry becauz they can't understand it.

It is better to have no opinion at all than to have an opinion ain't worth a darn.

It is a pretty pertickler town where a feller can't put on a celloid collar without bein' called a snob.

Rev. Hudnutt says what is needed most is a pay-as-you-enter meetin' house. The theory that salvation is free has sunk deep enough in the public mind.—Roy K. Moulton in Chicago Evening Post.

His Life Saved By a Bet.

When Col. Hay, notorious for his love of gambling and betting, was severely wounded in the Peninsular war, two brother officers came across his apparently lifeless body.

"Poor Hay! He's gone at last," said one named Windsor.

A faint voice came from the ground: "I'll lay you a cool hundred he's not." His death seemed only a question of minutes, but he continued: "Enter the bet, and you, Marston"—addressing the other officer—"be witness."

He then fainted. When he was taken to hospital the surgeon told him the bullet could only be removed by sawing through two ribs and introducing a child's hand to extract it, as forceps could not touch it. "The chances are," he added, "that you will die under the operation."

"If Windsor will make his bet double or quits, I'll consent," said the colonel.

Windsor agreed.

"Now saw away," said Hay. "I won't die." And he did not.

"But for that bet," he said afterwards, "I should be a dead man; if it was my determination to win it that kept me alive."

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Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
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In Use For Over 30 Years
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Starck Pianos



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We ship direct to you from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 in the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned piano during high grade piano.

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We have constantly on hand a large number of 2nd-hand and second-hand pianos of all makes, including Starck, Chickering, and others. These pianos are in excellent condition, and are offered at very low prices. Write today for our latest complete second-hand bargain list.

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DIRECTS CONVICTS TO WORK ON ROADS

Prison Board Issues Order to Warden Wells For Use of Twenty Men.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 9.—In compliance with the requisition of the Lawrence Fiscal Court the State Board of Prison Commissioners today entered an order directing Warden A. J. G. Wells, of the Frankfort Reformatory, to detail for work on a proposed State highway in that county twenty able bodied convicts, the guard necessary to look after them and to provide for feeding and sheltering them.

Suit may be filed by which the right of the State to work convicts on these public highways under the act of 1914 declaring the roads connecting county seats public works will be tested.

The resolution ordering the details is as follows:

"This day the Fiscal Court of Lawrence county presented a request to the board of twenty able-bodied prisoners to work on the public roads of Lawrence county under the provision of Chapter 86 of the acts of 1914, creating a system of public State highways to consist of roads connecting the county seat of each county of the Commonwealth with the county seats of the adjoining counties by the most direct and practical route, and the county seat of the border counties of the Commonwealth with the State line on the most direct and practical route leading from the county seats of said county to the county seat in the other States, which request has the approval of R. C. Terrell, Commissioner of Roads for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the board, having considered the terms offered by said Fiscal Court of Lawrence county, is of the opinion that the request should be granted.

"Therefore the warden of the Frankfort Reformatory is directed forthwith to detail twenty able-bodied men from his institution and send them under sufficient guard to said county, and he will provide sufficient guards to oversee and guard said prisoners while engaged in said work, and he will make all necessary arrangements to provide food and shelter for said prisoners while engaged in said work, and he is authorized to do all things necessary to carry out this order in compliance with the request aforesaid. He is directed to report in detail how he has carried out this order, and he will from time to time advise with the board as to his actions, and he is authorized to perform any further directions of this board in relation to the working of the aforesaid prisoners on said roads."

The constitution says prisoners must be worked inside the prison walls excepting in the case of fire or epidemic, unless they are employed on public works. The act of 1914 declares these county seat roads under certain conditions to be public works. The courts have never yet been called upon to pass upon the question of what constitutes public works; but since the General Assembly has created a system of State highways and enacted a law providing for State aid in road building under a State Department of Highways is the opinion of the Prison Commissioners that they have the right to work convicts on these roads.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War Taking Horses and Sending up Their Prices.

Cotton farmers will have to pay higher prices for horses and mules next spring if Europe keeps on buying for its cavalry and its commissary service in the conduct of the great war. In both the Northeast and the Southeast agents have been purchasing freely. Orders for 30,000 head were recently placed in Kansas City, Cincinnati and Atlanta. Horse raising districts through Tennessee, Kentucky and the mountain country of the South generally are contributing largely to these demands. The average farm price of a horse before the war was about \$135. Selections by military standards usually

result in higher prices than the average.

Statistics of the horse population of different countries at war show that Russia is easily the best provided. Her total of horses in European Russia is rated at 24,912,000. Germany ranks next with 4,523,000 head, Austria-Hungary with 4,374,000, France with 3,222,000 horses and the United Kingdom with 2,231,000. Russia's horse supply includes 10,260,000 in Asiatic Russia. The United States have 24,000,000 head of horses.

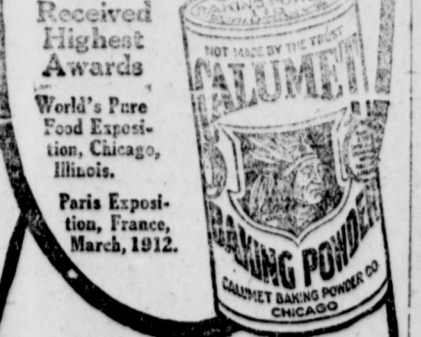
During the first month of the campaign beginning with August, the cavalry movements figured prominently in Europe, especially in Belgium, in Northeastern France and Eastern Prussia and Galicia. The rapidity of movements must have exhausted the mounts, requiring the recruiting of horses at a rapid rate. Bits of news from time to time have shown that the sacrifice of cavalry was enormous, especially where this branch of the service came in contact with quick firing. The mortality of horses is nowhere a matter of record, but there is no doubt that in many cases cavalrymen have had to join the infantry from sheer inability to replenish the supply of horses.



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The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

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A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

And For Three Summers Mrs. Vincent Was Unable to Attend to Any of Her Housework.

Pleasant Hill, N. C.—"I suffered for three summers," writes Mrs. Walter Vincent, of this town, "and the third and last time, was my worst."

I had dreadful nervous headaches and prostration, and was scarcely able to walk about. Could not do any of my housework.

I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off.

I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I firmly

believe I would have died if I hadn't taken it.

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EXPERT DISCUSSES MODERN DEFENSES

New Siege Guns Used by Germans May Cause Revolution in Fort Building.

"In view of the great results achieved by the new German guns a description of the modern fort may be of interest," says the military critic of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant. He writes:

"When it became necessary to fortify a terrain permanently forts are built at intervals of from three to six kilometers apart. These forts are combinations of earthworks and such buildings and other structures as are needed. They are surrounded by deep moats with steep sides, on the far side of which barbed wire entanglements are laid out. In modern forts all structural walls are made of concrete, this applying to the turrets and barracks alike. The number of guns in a fort depends upon the system of defense of which the fort is a unit.

"In case a fort is not supported by flank works and is, therefore a unit in itself, the effort is made to place as many guns as possible, selecting both large and small caliber pieces. In this manner a fort may be made very strong. Another method is not to place so many pieces in the fort itself, but to depend upon the support of artillery stationed in adjacent positions.

"The first system becomes the central point of the defensive force, which may operate with the fort as support. According to the Belgian Gen. Brialmont (well-known military engineer) this method has the advantage of having all pieces concentrated in readiness for action and surprises are guarded against. But it has the drawback of becoming easily the target of a concentrated fire of the enemy's heavy artillery. In case of bombardment the enemy can make the turrets his goal or he can make the entire fort his target—which usually becomes the practice. If one fails to hit one thing, one hits the other. For theoretical reasons (proven correct by the lessons of this war) there has long been held a prejudice against this system of fortification.

Second Method.

"The second method seems decidedly better. Instead of having a few separate forts of great strength which the enemy can make the object of the operations, one offer him a large number of small forts which in first place are hard to locate and upon which a large amount of ammunition must be expended. In this case the forts are supporting points of the infantry positions lying between them. Artillery of small caliber is used in this instance for the protection of the front and flanks.

"The new German fortifications near Metz and Strassburg are of this latter type, consisting of small works surrounded by the usual obstacles (such as redoubts, trenches, moats and barbed wire entanglements). These forts are grouped and form units, each of which has its armored batteries (long range guns) and also sunk batteries of high-trajectory mortars. The intervening infantry positions are supported by small caliber field pieces.

"These forts are merely a few hundred meters apart and are connected with subterranean passages which lead also to the barracks beyond the range of artillery fire (making it possible to move troops into the positions without exposing them to the hostile artillery fire. In this case the arrangement is such that the enemy would have to take one small work after another, an operation which would cost many lives.

"The speedy reduction of the fortresses Liege and Namur does not of necessity demonstrate that forts of the order first named have entirely lost their value, but it is certain that the 42-centimeter pieces are 'just the thing for them.' But against small forts with permanent 'tunnel-bunkers' (intervening military works) the fire from these guns, while terrible in effect, would not so quickly accomplish the results wanted. An additional factor in this is that the transportation of these heavy pieces is a difficult undertaking, which is also true of the necessary ammunition supply. To move those along an extended line of small forts is a heavy task."

Big Guns Helped.

From other sources it has been learned that fortifications of the type favored by Gen. Brialmont have served their purpose well had the Germans failed to provide themselves with the 42-centimeter pieces. It has been shown at Givet that the Austrian 35-centimeter mortar bat-

teries though smaller in caliber and of lesser force of penetration, suffice amply to reduce a unit fort in little time. Gen. Brialmont and the French military engineers, it is said, made the mistake of taking it for granted that the 21-centimeter gun of the Germans, and their own armlets, were the last work in armament, having accepted that the steel they were familiar with could not stand a greater chamber pressure. That a heavier piece would give more penetration than they calculated in their plans, they are said to have known, but they accepted that it would be impossible to transport such giants. In view of the fact that even thirty-six horses have difficulty moving one of the German 42s, this conclusion was reasonable enough, explained a Dutch artillery officer, but neither Gen. Brialmont nor the French engineer could foresee that motor traction would make such tremendous progress since the forts they built were planned.

That the Germans and Austrians have moved their 42's and 35's respectively, by horses is a fact. But this seems to have been done in terrain where the roads permitted of no other course. Invariably they are moved by powerful traction engines which in addition to the piece itself pull from three to four caissons. Recently a type of traction engine, known as "caterpillar," has been observed for use on bad roads and across plowed fields. In addition both the German and Austrian heavy pieces are mounted on a carriage, the wheels of which are fitted with flanges for use on the railroads. Whether or not this later device has been suggested by the war cannot be said, but a few days ago several heavy German batteries were taken in this manner over the Belgian railroads, the road tractor running on the rails, also. Ordinary railroad cars trailing behind the caissons carried the personnel of the batteries.

Take Notice.

It took a man over a year to make up his mind to get his life insured. It took a month for his policy to become a claim after it was issued. And it took ten days for his widow to get the insurance money after he died. Notice the difference in time.

Talk with C. P. KEOWN, Agt., State Mutual Life, of Worcester, Mass. 13tf

What Would You Do?

There are many times when one man questions another's actions and motives. Men act differently under different circumstances. The question is, what would you do right now if you had a severe cold? Could you do better than to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended by people who have used it for years and know its value. Mrs. O. E. Sargent, Peru, Ind., says, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is worth its weight in gold and I take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all dealers.

Trade Opportunities and the Tariff.

England is making inquiries here for hosiery, dyestuffs, blankets and wire nails, which she bought in Germany before the war. Her agents are credited with heavy purchases of wheat, oats, horses and mules. We can supply most of these things, but the dyestuffs can only be furnished out of consignments received here from Germany via Rotterdam. England also needs large quantities of spelter for use in the manufacture of cartridge metal.

These various wants bring up the question whether the United States can undertake to supply the rest of the world with the goods the foreign nations require and which they cannot obtain while all Europe is at war. Lower wages in Germany made it possible for wire nail manufacturers in that country to undersell English producers in their own market and the industry in Great Britain died. Free-Trade did it. This serves to illustrate what would happen in this country without protection. Dye-stuffs experts tell us that dyes can be made in the United States, but the trade would face the fiercest competition of Germany as soon as the war is over.

Let Congress enact a Tariff law with rates adequate to meet competition from abroad and American manufacturers will do the rest.

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LATEST WAR NEWS

Monday.

Scant are the actual details of the recent fighting between the Allies and the Germans, who for four weeks have struggled for supremacy in Northern France, as contained in the latest official communication. "We have everywhere maintained our position," sums up the claims of the French War Office. All points except one, that in the Woivre district, German attacks are said either to have been repulsed or held. In the center, between the Oise and Rhems, slight advances by the allies are chronicled. In the Woivre district the Germans have delivered violent attacks. Whether they resulted favorably or unfavorably is not stated.

From Germany alone came news of the surrender of the city of Antwerp. Gen. Von Beseler, the German commander at Antwerp issued a proclamation that citizens might return to their vocation without fear of harm befalling them, and that property would be respected. The German report said little damage had been done to any except public buildings in Antwerp. Emperor William's army which besieged Antwerp is now said to be moving swiftly toward Ostend with the object of capturing King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and the Belgian officials. It is stated that the Queen already has reached England.

In addition to the Belgian and English soldiers who fled to Dutch soil after the heavy fall of Antwerp and were interned, a newspaper dispatch says, a German division unwittingly invaded Dutch territory and was disarmed. German aeroplanes again have made a dash over Paris, dropping bombs. Four persons were killed and twenty injured and considerable damage to property was done. One missile fell on the roof of the famous Notre Dame Cathedral, setting fire to a beam in the roof. French airmen gave chase to the invaders, but whether they caught any of them is not known.

Except a report that a rear guard action between the Russians and the Germans southwest of Wirballen was in progress, nothing came through concerning the fight in the eastern war theater.

In the south the Montenegrins claim to have defeated, with heavy losses, an Austrian army operating against Sarajevo.

A traveler from Belgrade reports that city almost destroyed by the continuous Austrian bombardment, but asserts that the Servians are gamely holding out.

From the Far East the Japanese report that they have silenced Fort Itlis at Kiau Chau and otherwise are gaining ground on the Germans.

The Turks are strongly fortifying various places in Syria, Palestine and North Arabia.

A news agency dispatch says that cholera is spreading over Austria-Hungary.

Tuesday.

An official statement issued at Petrograd announces that on October 11 the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine and sank with her crew of 568 men. The submarine opened heavy fire, but the submarine succeeded in landing torpedoes against the Pallada, whereupon an explosion occurred, the vessel going down.

A dispatch from Vienna states that the Russians in Galicia and north of the Vistula are pursued by Austro-German troops. Many towns which a few days ago were in the hands of the Russians are now again under Austrian administration, it is stated. A message from Petrograd says that the Russians have abandoned the siege of Przemyel, in Austrian Galicia, in order to put themselves in a strategic position to meet the Austro-German army.

A wireless official statement from Berlin states that enormous provisions of all kinds were captured in Antwerp. The English blew up ten Antwerp forts themselves and the Belgians estimate that they lost 20,000 men in prisoners, according to the German statement. The interrupted artillery engagement in the Woivre region, the report continues, has been resumed, and the bombardment of Rheims has been resumed. A Russian fleet of eight large vessels was sighted in the Black Sea. It is claimed that the situation is favorable for Germany everywhere.

The French war office says that violent attacks have occurred along the front in Northern France, and

that the Allies have gained ground at some points and have not lost at any place. On the left wing cavalry engagements continue. Between Arras and the Oise the Germans failed in repeated attacks, notably between Lassigny and Roye, it is claimed. Progress is claimed the Germans occupy only the suburbs of Antwerp, although the Germans say they are in complete possession.

England's need of more fighting men was announced by the announcement that the infantry standard has again been lowered, and an appeal made for recruits. Earl Curzon, former Viceroy of India, in a speech at a war meeting, said the taking of Antwerp was a deliberate part of the German plan, that Germany would make of it a great naval port with which to menace England, hold a grip on all Belgium and make Holland do its bidding. He predicted a long war.

Germans have taken possession of the Belgian town of Ghent. The King and Queen of Belgium are supposed to be in Ostend, though their whereabouts are unknown.

Wednesday.

Sweeping west and north from Antwerp the Germans are said to have taken Ghent, and threaten Ostend to such an extent that the British Consul there has turned over his affairs to the American legation. It is believed that the Germans intend to occupy all of Belgium in order to strengthen that country for operations against England.

The Berlin official statement reported the repulse of the French around Soissons in the Argonne. It was reported that over 20,000 Belgian troops remaining in Antwerp after its fall had been made prisoners. Forty-two vessels were captured in the harbor of Antwerp, and the French attacks upon St. Mihiel have been repulsed, the report concludes.

Reports from the eastern theater of war are contradictory. Petrograd alleges that the bombardment of Przemyel continues, while the Austrian report from Vienna says that the Russians have been forced to give up that position.

In Poland the Germans state that Warsaw alone is left in the hands of the Czar's troops, and Washington has been notified that the British Consul there is preparing to surrender his office to the American representative.

With the exception of King Albert and the Minister of War, the entire official family of Belgium has been moved to Havre, and will carry on its business from that French seaport. The French have made all arrangements, and will grant the fugitives many courtesies.

A British newspaper man who has reached Amsterdam from Germany reports that the Germans are preparing immense siege guns and a strong aerial fleet to go into action against England from the Belgian seacoast.

The French official report last night says that except for important advances in the center there has been no change in the situation.

The Montenegrin army claims to have defeated a large Austrian force near Savajevo.

Thursday.

Germany's operations which seem to be shaping themselves for another sweep toward Paris, met with a setback yesterday, when the right wing in Northern France was pressed back by the allied forces. None of the official reports last night was detailed enough, however, to give any idea of what was going on in the theaters of war. The Germans are all about Ostend, and German aeroplanes have already flown over the seaside resort of Belgium. The heavy siege guns and other offensive equipment are believed to have been taken from Antwerp to the southern wing of the army in an attempt to level Belfort, one of the strongest of the French fortifications.

The Berlin report last night states that the German-Austrian forces going to the relief of Przemyel have encircled the besiegers and made the attack impossible for the Russians. Another force of Russians was routed, it is said, and many were drowned when bridges across the San gave way. The loss of two German submarines is denied.

Petrograd reports that the Germans have been thrown back in their attack along the Vistula. Another statement says that the line of battle in this region now extends from the country around Warsaw along the rivers Vistula and San to Przemyel and the River Dniester.

According to official advices in

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INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

London, Portugal has not declared war, but mobilization will be ordered in that country today and action will be taken for the Allies.

The Government of Belgium has been established at Havre and all official business of the war-swept nation is being transacted from the French seaport. A plan has been set on foot by the American Relief Committee in London to repatriate all the Belgians now exiled in Holland and England.

Scores of wounded soldiers are being brought into Ostend from Ghent. It is reported that the Allies and the Germans engaged in a serious battle near Ghent on Monday. It is said that the German forces were far superior in numbers and that the Allies were obliged to withdraw toward the West. This removed the stumbling block in the way of German progress toward Ostend.

A Vienna statement says that the Russians have evacuated Lemberg and that this point is once more in Austrian hands.

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Commonwealth's Docket, October Term, 1914.

SECOND DAY.

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4971 Com'th. vs. Lee Loyd.

4972 Com'th. vs. Lee Loyd.

4973 Com'th. vs. Lee Loyd.

4994 Com'th. vs. Sidney Johnson.

5002 Com'th. vs. Ivan Allen, et al.

5005 Com'th. vs. Israel Jones.

5013 Com'th. vs. Lee Chinn.

5015 Com'th. vs. F. Burch.

5024 Com'th. vs. Bruno Frey.

5026 Com'th. vs. Bruno Frey.

5032 Com'th. vs. Bruno Frey.

5033 Com'th. vs. Bruno Frey.

5040 Com'th. vs. Jas. Torrents.

5043 Com'th. vs. Frank Brown.

5044 Com'th. vs. Eugene Herrell.

5048 Com'th. vs. R. P. Iler.

5056 Com'th. vs. Herman Green.

5067 Com'th. vs. R. P. Iler.

5068 Com'th. vs. R. P. Iler.

5079 Com'th. vs. Gordon Morris.

5081 Com'th. vs. Hardin Tanner.

5086 Com'th. vs. Curtis Brewer.
5089 Com'th. vs. Gordon Morris.
5090 Com'th. vs. Will Peters.
5091 Com'th. vs. Clyde Arnold.
5095 Com'th. vs. Whalin King.
5100 Com'th. vs. Joe Early.
5101 Com'th. vs. Walter Patterson.
5102 Com'th. vs. Walter Patterson.
5103 Com'th. vs. Walter Patterson.
5106 Com'th. vs. Irvin Kelley.
5108 Com'th. vs. Leaman Midkiff, et al.

5109 Com'th. vs. Mary Dockery.
5110 Com'th. vs. Claude Daugherty.
5112 Com'th. vs. Claude Ford.
5116 Com'th. vs. Will Duke.
5117 Com'th. vs. Will Duke.
5118 Com'th. vs. Will Duke.
5119 Com'th. vs. Will Duke.
5120 Com'th. vs. Will Duke.
5122 Com'th. vs. Will Duke.
5123 Com'th. vs. Robert Hilliard.
5124 Com'th. vs. R. P. Iler.
5125 Com'th. vs. R. P. Iler.
5126 Com'th. vs. Chester Loyd.
5127 Com'th. vs. Will Bennett.
5128 Com'th. vs. Will Bennett.

5132 Com'th. vs. Sam Moseley.
5133 Com'th. vs. Sam Moseley.
5135 Com'th. vs. Everett Guy.
5136 Com'th. vs. Everett Guy.
5137 Com'th. vs. Everett Guy.
5138 Com'th. vs. Everett Guy.
5139 Com'th. vs. Everett Guy.
5140 Com'th. vs. Everett Guy.
5142 Com'th. vs. Will Reynolds.
5143 Com'th. vs. Jas. Colard.
5144 Com'th. vs. Archie Autry.
5146 Com'th. vs. Wash Duncan (Appeal).

THIRD DAY.

5148 Com'th. vs. John Coleman.
5149 Com'th. vs. Joshua Patton.
5150 Com'th. vs. Cecil Rhoads, et al.
5152 Com'th. vs. Willie Kissinger.
5153 Com'th. vs. Lawrence Jones.
5154 Com'th. vs. Wm. Render.
5155 Com'th. vs. Goldie Royal and Fannie Baize.
5156 Com'th. vs. Otis Ament.
5157 Com'th. vs. Harvey Swift.
5158 Com'th. vs. J. L. Patton, et al.
5159 Com'th. vs. Arthur Flat.
5160 Com'th. vs. Ben Patterson.
5161 Com'th. vs. Eliza Allen.

For Sale.

My library, consisting of The Century Dictionary, ten volumes; Stoddard's Travel Lectures, fifteen volumes; The New Students' Reference Work, five volumes; History of the Nineteenth Century, and many others all in good condition. Also a Stevens double barrel shotgun, good as new. Also, my carpenter tools, full set. W. R. HEDRICK, 12tf, Hartford, Ky.